

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN
Published by
Arizona Publishing Company.

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Exclusive Morning Associated Press Dispatches.
Office, Corner Second and Adams Streets.

Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as Mail
Matter of the Second Class.

Robert E. Ward, Representative, New York Office,
Brunswick Bldg., Chicago Office, Advertising Bldg.

TELEPHONES:
Business Office.....422
City Editor.....433

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, one month, in advance.....\$ 75
Daily, three months, in advance.....2.00
Daily, six months, in advance.....4.00
Daily, one year, in advance.....8.00
Sundays only, by mail.....2.50

Address all communications to THE ARIZONA RE-
PUBLICAN, Phoenix, Arizona.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1915

When you say a thing you cannot
unsay it, which is the main reason
why you should think twice before
you speak, so that you may not say
the wrong thing oftener than neces-
sary.
—B. W. McKeen.

Carranza and Villa

The disintegration by desertion of the forces of General Villa is going on rapidly. His officers and soldiers are leaving him in large numbers. Even his juntas in the United States have advised him to quit the fight and to set out of the country. The leaders in New York, of the Mexican conventionist party, of which he is the head, have advised him to surrender himself to the United States authorities, and have warned him that if he persists in resistance he will be deserted by all his generals. That is a more terrible threat than it seems to be at first glance. When all the "generals" of a Mexican army leave it, not much remains.

What influence has been brought to bear upon the conventionist leaders in this country is not not known, but it may be presumed that prominent New Yorkers who have had much to do with Mexican troubles, whose sympathy with the Villistas has not been concealed and whose financial support of Villa has been more than suspected, have made representations to the leaders in this country of the Villa party, and by gifts or promises have prevailed upon them to send advice and warning to him. It is also suspected that before this government consented to a recognition of Carranza it had had some understanding with that chieftain that the interests in Mexico of prominent Americans who had been supporting Villa would not be further disturbed.

What Villa will do is yet to be seen; whether he will find safety in this country; whether he will peacefully submit to Carranza, or whether he will release into his original role of small bandit and continue a hopeless guerilla warfare. With Carranza in the ascendancy as he is, with his power growing daily, Villa could not long evade capture and then he would forever cease to be a disturbing element, large or small.

It is also to be seen whether Carranza can establish and maintain an orderly government. That will depend less upon his own strength and wisdom, for he has not a great deal of either, than upon a continuance of General Obregon's loyalty to him. Obregon is, by far, the ablest man in Mexico and probably the best. Carranza's present favorable position is entirely due to him. He is the best of the Mexican military leaders, and really the only one of merit, with the exception of General Felipe Angeles, and after his closer relations with Carranza were established, the latter avoided those follies that marked the early period of the revolution.

Carranza has had pretty convincing proof of the loyalty of Obregon. When President Wilson was arranging for the elimination of Carranza through the proposed peace conference, he sent a note to Obregon, as he did to many of the leaders, inviting him to be represented in the conference. There was a possibility that he might be agreed upon as president of Mexico. Obregon replied to the note with a quiet rebuke to the Washington government for what must have been regarded as an attempt to detach him from Carranza, saying that Carranza was his superior, and that the note would be referred to him. With such a supporter and adviser, Carranza may succeed in building up a new and permanent government.

The Balkan Surprise

The desperate situation of the allies in the Balkans is admitted by the London Observer of October 19, before it was nearly as bad as it is now. That was soon after Bulgaria had determined to cast its lot with the Central Powers, but before it had made an attack upon Serbia. The Observer is one of the great English newspapers which had never conceded the possibility of an ultimate defeat of the allies and had always resented criticism of the government on one hand, and deprecated unreasonable optimism on the other.

The Observer had, however, said before the diplomatic defeat of the allies in the Balkans that if the government permitted itself to be surprised there it would never be forgiven. But after the surprise had occurred, the Observer said: "We have to retract our own hard words and shall retract them if the government shows swift competence in emergency at last."

By "swift competence" the Observer meant the throwing of at least a half million men into the Balkans immediately for the relief of Serbia. Now, more than two weeks later, this "swift competence" has not been shown, and Serbia is being slowly and certainly crushed.

As to the then immediate duty of the British government, the Observer said, under the head of "Life and Death Now": "Yet, we repeat that if the government did not know how to act before, they will be forgiven if they will only prove that they, as

a whole, know how to act now, and if they can cause a plain, masterful policy to be adopted by the allies as a whole. There must be an utter end of drift and dribbles. There must be one thing or the other. Either we must abandon the Balkans altogether and seek to make good elsewhere, at a heavy price, the disastrous consequences in the Near East which would follow from that withdrawal. Or, if we mean, as we ought, to save Serbia at any cost, and not only that, but to fight for the mastery of the Balkans we must put both hands to the work and do it with might and main."

Elsewhere, the Observer urges: "The allies must make a sure job in the Balkans or nothing. They must either save Serbia by such means as shall be certain to bring other neutrals into the field on their side, or by inadequate and inexcusable efforts they will provoke a double debacle—the crushing of Serbia followed by disaster to their own forces. Britain is more deeply concerned in this matter than any of her partners. The vital interests of our eastern empire are at stake and would be directly menaced if we fumbled with this situation. The position of our army in Gallipoli, already difficult enough, is for the moment seriously prejudiced."

The reference to the interests of Great Britain in the Near East so menaced is further explained by a reference to the German prophecy of the movement to Baghdad and the subsequent expulsion of the British from India and Egypt by the restoration of Islamism. A further contingency, though somewhat far-fetched, is interesting. If the German designs should succeed, Russia would be permanently driven from the Black and Baltic seas and would be forced into an irreconcilable conflict with Japan for an exit.

We would suggest to the board of supervisors the erection of a signboard on the Roosevelt road the other side of Mesa, where there is a confusing multiplicity of roads running in every direction. It would save wayfarers who pass in the night a lot of mileage and semi-wrecking profanity.

A college professor, it is said, has been caught in the act of spelling it "Red Socks." This member of the faculty must be displaced if that institution is to bid successfully for the attendance of youth with ambition to excel on the diamond or anywhere else on the athletic field.

The worst insult that a European statesman can heap upon another is to call him the "Bryan of Europe." Thus do the casa-belli multiply. In comparison with the application of such an epithet the invasion of Belgium was a mere pleasanter.

Most of the troubles in the world grow out of the misrepresentation of simple facts. If all men were only honest, it would not make a great deal of difference what other weaknesses afflicted them.

Serbia is not a big country, according to the map, but in view of the time it is taking our German and Austrian friends to cross it, we assume that the transportation facilities are not up to date.

PLAYGROUNDS

(By H. Addington Bruce)

The modern scientific study of juvenile delinquency has brought to light many important facts regarding the boy who goes wrong. Also, it has worked out some excellent methods for preventing boys from going wrong, and for saving those who have already made a bad start. One of the simplest and most helpful of these methods consists in the establishment of public playgrounds.

The playground movement has made much headway in our cities during recent years. But there still are many cities inadequately equipped. And others, though fairly well equipped with playgrounds, have not always been careful to locate them where they are most needed—that is, in the most densely populated districts.

It is not too much to say that every congested quarter which is without a neighborhood playground ought to be provided with one as quickly as possible.

This, of course, will be expensive, because of the value of the land that will have to be taken over. But, in the long run, the expense will be more than offset by the social and economic gain to the entire city through the resultant improvement in both physical and moral health.

Investigation has left no doubt that the "badness" of many juvenile delinquents is nothing but a perversion of the play instinct, due to lack of a suitable outlet for the surplus nervous energy with which every healthy, growing boy is abundantly supplied.

The drab life of the tenement and of the sordid street is dull to the boy. He fights, he torments the storekeepers, he steals, he defies the policeman, because he has nothing more interesting to do.

Give him a chance to run, to jump, to play ball, to sport on the flying rings, and you soon will notice a change for the better in his conduct—unless, indeed, he is the unhappy inmate of a home whose influence tends to make and keep him vicious.

But, if the home influence be not altogether bad, the playground is likely to prove a decisive factor in his redemption. To the truth of this, ample evidence is forthcoming from policemen, teachers and social workers who have had experience of a congested district before and after a neighborhood playground was established in it.

There are boys whose physique is below par. Anemic and poorly nourished, their brain does not get the blood supply necessary for its proper functioning. Hence, their power to will and to reason is impaired.

Given any temptation to wrongdoing, they readily yield to it, not because they are innately wicked, but because they lack resistive force.

They need upbuilding by exercise in the open air, and this exercise they can get in sufficient measure only in the public park or playground.

In the playground, too, if it is under the direction of a competent play master, they are assured of a mental discipline that will bring out the good qualities possessed by even the worst of boys.

By all means, let every citizen who has the welfare of his city really at heart support the playground movement.

Arthur, aged 7, had carefully bitten out all the soft pieces of his slice of toast, neatly piling the crumbs on the edge of his plate.

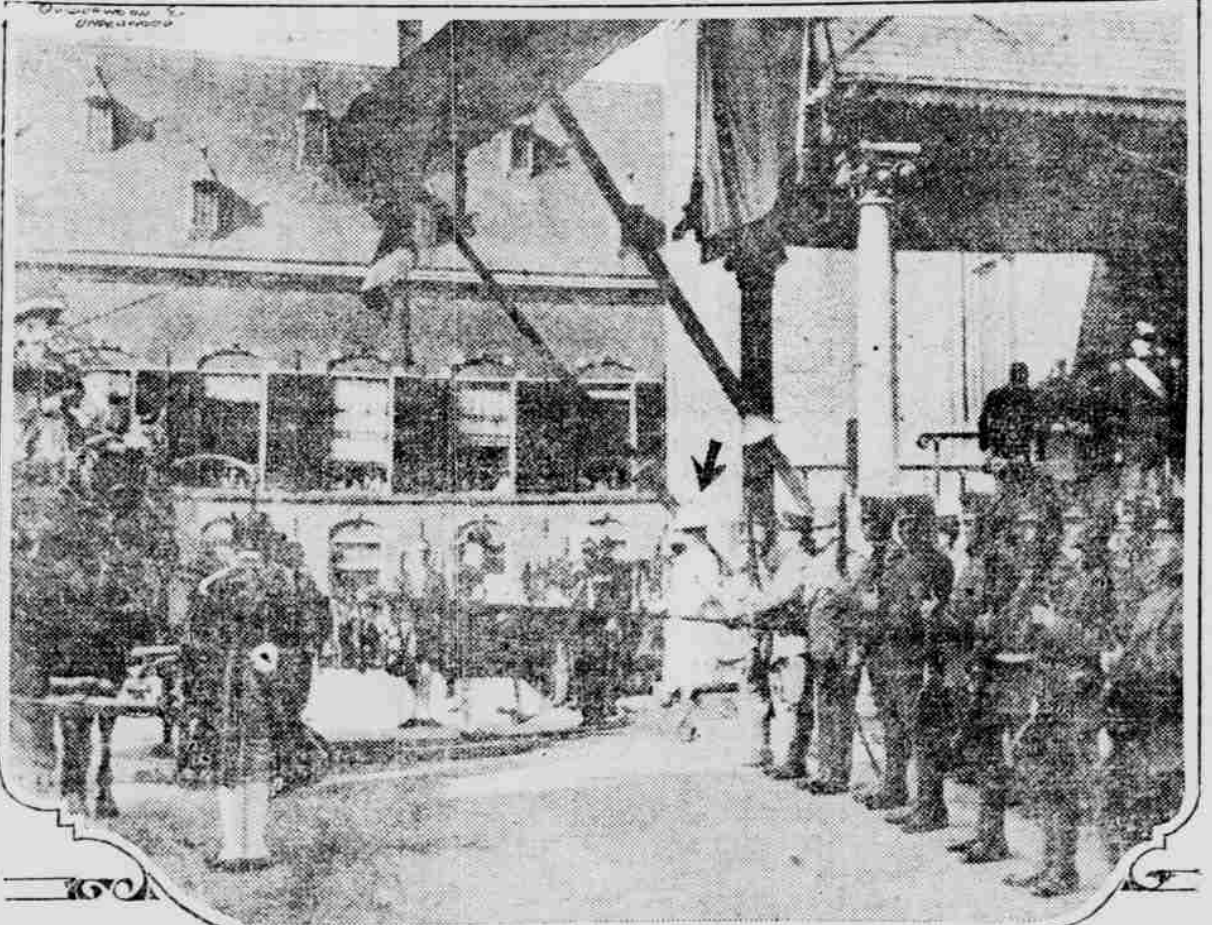
"When I was a little boy," said father reprovingly, "I always ate my crusts."

"Did you like them?" asked Arthur.

"Of course I did," lied the father, glibly.

"Then you may have these," replied his son, gratefully.

QUEEN WILHELMINA ATTENDS OPENING OF DUTCH PARLIAMENT



Arrow points to Queen Wilhelmina.

Queen Wilhelmina attended the opening session of the lower house of the Staaten general, the legislative branch of the Netherlands, corresponding to the United States house of representatives. The picture shows the queen leaving the chamber after an address to the members.

Uncensored Sense and Nonsense

(By Remick.)

O, them folks in California—people's sayin' they are broke. But it sounds to me right fishy, like-wise somethin' of a joke. For them people that I know there, I war mighty glad I knew—'Cause they sort of gave the feedin' that they really cared for you. On them days in California, near the ocean deep an' blue. They was mighty near to perfect, an' the nights was perfect, too. If them folks out there is busted—if they're really short of tin—They have spent it on advertisin', which will bring more money in. An' they finger that in spendin', to their very last red cent.

That they've bought a mighty asset for the money they have spent. Now their advertisin' ever an' the fruits of it they'll get. Every dollar they've expended will come back in ten spots, yet. An' here's Phoenix with a climate, an' a bunch of hustlers, too; An' an agricultural county, of the which there's mighty few. Now the state of California with its climate an' its flowers. Can't begin to hol' a candle to this bran' new state of ours. The thing that makes a state grow fast—an' it ain't a bit surprisin'—Is turnin' loose the money in good wholesome advertisin'.

It is a fact that advertising is not an expense—it's an investment. Los Angeles, California, and Kansas City, Missouri, are two great cities and the only reason is because they advertised. If there is any other reason for Los Angeles' existence—as a city—I don't know what it is. It is in the desert more than Phoenix is. A few little valleys around it are in farms and orchards—the rest is sage brush, mesquite, cactus and foothills. It is twenty miles from the ocean—so it is not even a beach city.

The chambers of commerce, boards of trade or whatever name the boostin' bodies were called, put these two cities on the map, and told the entire WORLD all about them—it was ad-vertisin'. If, as they say, that the breezes from off the Pacific ocean adds to men's thinking powers and makes live ones of them, the Missouri river must have provided some sort of an ozone that put the boostin' blood into those, Kansas City fellows, though Kansas City had advantages in location and surroundings which Los Angeles never possessed.

Phoenix has a big star coming on the map. It has the advantages, too. It takes money to make a city. Your board of trade, no doubt expends every dollar that is available at present—your boosters are good boosters—live ones that are out for the town and country—spending time and money to make or help Phoenix grow.

You have got to have MORE money for advertising—you have got to mail out, several times during the year, thousands upon thousands of your daily papers—not special editions—send the regular issues.

Thorough advertisin'—TRUE advertisin' in the home papers is the thing that enables their owners to give the city publicity. Mail out these home papers—well laden with local advertisin' for that is one of the surest signs of prosperous times. You have to pay the price when you build a city. Here we have a working base that is unexcelled and it is well worth advertisin'. You are willing to raise money by bond for water facilities, for roads and streets and other improvements and all of which is right and proper. If some such means were taken for advertisin' Phoenix it would be a rare good thing to do.

You have got to BRING THINGS IN—You have got to SHOW people—you

PROPOSE TO SEGREGATE REFORM SCHOOL PUPILS

Move for Institution for Girls in Another Part of State

A reform school for girls, situated in some part of Arizona, rather than at Ft. Grant is being agitated by reformers throughout the state. While the girls are segregated from the boys at the Ft. Grant institution, the belief that an entire home by themselves would be more beneficial for the girls, has gained many advocates in the past few months. Among those who are strongly in favor of this measure is Miss Ora Matthews, probation officer, whose duties in connection with the juvenile court have put her in close touch with the reform school. Every girl committed to the school from this county since the first of April has been sent in charge of the woman deputy. She is thoroughly familiar with conditions at Ft. Grant and in an interview yesterday stated that while the girls were taught to lead a useful happy life, they were denied the advantages of out door sports and the swimming pool because these privileges belonged to the boys. In keeping the young people apart, it has been necessary for the girls to forego many healthful and happy diversions. "The matron has made a home of the school," said Miss Matthews, "and the work of the home is carried on by the girls. They are taught to cook, sweep, dust, wash, iron, do chamber work. They also do all the mending, but at the same time they do not neglect their school instruction. They are permitted music lessons if they so desire and altogether they are quite contented."

LONG PATIENT SETTLER RECEIVES HIS REWARD

The last of the special homesteads, filed under the "prior right" act that was renewed so many times, but that was finally allowed to lapse on March 4, 1910, has been given official sanction by the land office. A joint certificate issued yesterday for James A. Sutherland for the 16th such homestead, situated at Hamburg, in Cochise county.

The land was filed on through the M. E. Leverich Company on February 28, 1910, just a few days before the act lapsed. Under the provisions of the act, land occupied on a squatter's right for at least twenty years prior to filing, may be entered and proved up under specially lenient conditions. In this case, Sutherland had occupied his land for 25 years prior to filing his entry.

Reserved seat sale starts promptly at ten, at the Y. M. C. A.—Adv.

have got to MAKE them come and keep them, and means of so doing are expensive.

This story is not inspired by the daily newspapers of Phoenix, though I believe they would gladly cooperate in working out a plan along some such line as this.

Suppose every citizen of Phoenix mailed to relatives, friends or acquaintances—each month, ten or more copies of the daily papers. You could furnish addresses to the newspaper offices and let them mail them for you, which would give you the kind of publicity that COUNTS and before a year had passed you would notice that the city was getting returns from your small investments. Let's organize a MAILING OUT club in order to start a BRINGING IN crusade. Let's BUILD A CITY.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO MEET NEXT SATURDAY

In order to listen to an important report on the marketing situation, the advisory council of the Maricopa county farm improvement association will hold its third meeting at the Chamber of Commerce next Saturday noon. Luncheon will be served.

The council some time ago took upon itself the task of studying the market situation, and in its deliberations found it advisable to hold out for a thorough survey by a practical government expert. It has continued its investigations through committees. It is to learn what these committees have dug up that the council meets Saturday.

BIGGEST BOOM SINCE TOMBSTONE

Corporation Commissioner Geary on the New Camp of Oatman

A correspondent of the Los Angeles Herald writing of a visit to Corporation Commissioner W. P. Geary of the new camp at Oatman, gave the following interview with him:

In discussing this section and making a comparison with other gold mining districts, Mr. Geary declared to the writer that the work here at the present time was more pronounced and the potential prospects far greater than anything he ever saw in Nevada.

"After a careful study of the Oatman field, and an analysis of the zone," said Mr. Geary today, "I am profoundly impressed with the pres-

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ent aspect of affairs and the future possibilities of the district.

"I regard the work done here at the present time to be more pronounced and the potential aspects to be far greater than anything I ever saw in Nevada in the early gold mining activities."

"A legitimate and responsible effort seems to be made by individual property owners and corporate owners to develop their properties and an air of confidence and reliance prevails."

"One of the strongest recommendations of the district is that a good many of the properties have been financed by local subscription."

"I strongly predict the greatest mining boom Arizona has ever known since the days of Tombstone."

"In my inspection of the zone, I made a careful study of the Oatman Consolidated Mines company, owned by Phoenix people, accompanied by Ralph Bailey of Phoenix, Tom Sparks and R. L. Dunham, who is perhaps one of the best known mining engineers in the country. I witnessed a most wonderful showing, not only on that property but on the Jerome-Oatman and several others in the section."

"After lying inert for many years, Mohave county is proving to be the goal of investors and engineers searching wealth. The ores here attain depth, and that is the great attraction to the investors."

"Being a mining state, it is the policy of the corporation commission to encourage mining. I am glad to note that our confidence in this district has not been misplaced."

"Numerous companies have been incorporated during the month; many stock selling permits have been issued, and I have observed no effort along lines other than bona fide development being exercised. I am particularly well pleased with the mining district in Mohave county, in general and Oatman in particular."

"I was fortunate enough to visit the lower levels of the United Eastern mine and believe that it is itself is the greatest ore bearing property in the country. Magnificent properties like this mine and the famous Tom Reed insure the permanency of this camp."

"One pleasing thing to me is meeting many of the Nevada boys that so materially assisted in making Goldfield famous. I believe that within two or three months this booming district will exceed any of the southwest has ever seen or known."

"NO OBJECTION"

"Before we take you on the jury, Mr. Smith, we must ask whether you have formed any opinion of the prisoner's guilt or innocence."

"No," said Smith grimly. "No I ain't formed no opinion."

"And Mr. Smith, have you, or have you not, any conscientious objections to capital punishment?"

"No," said Smith more grimly still. "Not in this case."—London Opinion.

The Fair Beautiful

The grounds of San Diego's Exposition were never more beautiful or attractive than at present. The lofty spires, colonnades and domes are seen in vivid contrast with the vast swards of green and many acres of flowers, pines and palms from far off corners of the globe.

The closing time of the Fair is drawing near. Don't postpone your visit—the end of 1915 will soon be here and San Diego's Fair will be but a memory then.

Reduced rates are in effect on certain days—ask any Santa Fe representative



Phone or call for reservations

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